DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 239 201 CS 007 138

TITLE	Tall Tales of North America.
INSTITUTION	Fresno City Unified School District, Calif.
PUB DATE	77
NOTE	72p.; Prepared at Irwin Junior High School.
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom Use - Materials (For Learner) (051) -- Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	American Indian Culture; Anthologies; Black Culture; Ethnic Studies; *Folk Culture; Instructional Materials; Junior High Schools; Language Arts; Language Skills; Learning Activities; *Legends; *North American Culture; Reading Comprehension; Skill Development; Units of Study
IDENTIFIERS	Irving (Washington); PF Project; Uncle Remus

ABSTRACT

Designed for use in junior high school language arts classes, this learning activity packet introduces students to North American folklore. Selected readings cover Indian tales, real folk heroes (Davy Crockett and John Henry), imaginary folk heroes (Paul Bunyan and Pecos Bill), Black folk stories (Brer Rabbit), and tales of Washington Irving. Each reading is accompanied by several exercises which integrate content analysis with skill development in the following areas: recognizing and using parts of speech, building vocabulary, using the dictionary, recognizing synonyms, capitalizing, using markers or determiners, sequencing thoughts, and using encyclopedias. (LP)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 005 737

TALL TALES OF NORTH AMERICA

ED239201

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

✓ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Ellen Mantica

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

CS 007138

IRWIN JUNIOR HIGH
FRESNO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA
PREPARED BY: ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

NAME_____

DATE _____

PERIOD _____

treats

RATIONALE

This LAP deals with North American folklore. It treats Indian tales, tales of real American heroes and imaginary heroes, Black ethnic tales and a song, and two great literary pieces by Washington Irving. It is hoped that this LAP will give our students a brief look at their literary heritage and a chance to see the humor upon which the "American Culture" was built. Vocabulary and a review of grammar, punctuation, capitalization, the encyclopedia, the dictionary, the library, and reading skills are incorporated in its structure.

COURSE GOALS

1. To appreciate the warm humor of our rich folklore.
2. To recognize certain vocabulary words and their meanings.
3. To recognize and identify nouns, noun markers, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.
4. To know certain terms associated with the dictionary, the encyclopedia, and the library, and to use those facilities in reference to the terms.
5. To know to place capitals where needed.
6. To know to place periods and question marks where needed.

FANTASY AND TALL TALES

All of the stories in this LAP are fantasies or tall tales. Fairy tales, like "Jack and the Beanstalk", are fantasies. A fantasy can be any story that is not true, and uses the imagination.

A tall tale is not quite the same as a fantasy. A tall tale starts out as a true story, but then the story is exaggerated, and the truth is stretched. Here is an example of a tall tale: Your teacher asked you what you ate for breakfast. You told her you had pancakes, which was the truth. Then you told her that you ate so many pancakes that you gained ten pounds. You actually did eat a lot of pancakes, but certainly not enough to gain ten pounds. This is an exaggeration, and your story is a tall tale.

THE GIRL WHO MARRIED

A STAR

HOW THE ANIMALS CAME TO BE

INDIAN TALES

Indian tales usually concern nature--animals, trees and bushes, and the weaknesses and strengths of man. The two Indian tales in the LAP are good examples. One is about a girl who would marry a bright red star she saw in the sky if it were a man. She died because she was weak.

The other tale is about how animal life came to be on earth. This tale speaks of the Great One. He was the Indian God who made the sky and the earth. He had too much to do, so he asked his helper to make the animals. The helper makes them, but he runs into a little trouble.

NOW DO THE VOCABULARY EXERCISE FOR EITHER "THE GIRL WHO MARRIED A STAR" OR "HOW THE ANIMALS CAME TO BE."

VOCABULARY

THE GIRL WHO MARRIED A STAR

Write the words that mean the same as the underlined words in the following sentences and phrases. Use the list below.

teepees porcupine roots turnip magic slid

1. Using a spell, he turned the frog into a man. _____
2. The girl glided down the hill. _____
3. The man ate the root of the plant. _____
4. The Indians lived in pointed tent homes. _____
5. The parts of plants that grow beneath the ground. _____
6. A small animal with sharp, pointed quills. _____

HOW THE ANIMALS CAME TO BE

Write the word from the list that means the same as the underlined word in each of the following sentences. Find the sentences in the story so that you will know which word goes where.

figure listened buffalo task remembered admiring

1. But he could not <u>guess</u> how to make them. _____
2. He forgot all about the <u>job</u> the Great One has given him. _____
3. He put them on a rock and <u>recalled</u> that he had a job to do. _____
4. He was very pleased and smoked his pipe, <u>thinking well of</u> his work. _____
5. Napi <u>heard</u> them all and sat by the water. _____

NOW READ THE QUESTIONS TO THE STORY YOU HAVE CHOSEN TO READ.

THEN READ THE STORY.

<u>QUESTIONS</u>

THE GIRL WHO MARRIED A STAR

Answer in complete sentences.

1. What does the one girl say about the"big red star?"
2. Why does the girl climb the tree?
3. Where did the girl who climbed the tree end up?
4. Who did the porcupine turn out to be?
5. What did Red Star tell his wife that she must never do?
6. How did the girl plan to return to her people?
7. What happened to the girl and her baby?

HOW THE ANIMALS CAME TO BE

Answer in complete sentences.

1. What did the Indians name God?

2. What did Napi make his animals out of?

3. Why were the animals unhappy?

4. How did Napi make the animals happy?

5. Where did the man say he would like to live?

6. How does this tale remind you of the Bible story of how the animals came to be?

7. If you could make a world of your own, what would you put in it.

8. The Great One is probably not pleased with what is going on here on earth now. What are some of the things that might displease him?

   a. _____

   b. _____

NOUNS

Last year you learned all about nouns. This is a review of nouns to help you if you forgot about them during the summer.

A noun is a person (Kathy, Curtis), a place (Fresno, Irwin Jr. High), or a thing (desk, window).

Underline the nouns in the following sentences.

1. See that star?

2. The two girls went to sleep in the grass outside the teepee.

3. The porcupine climbed a tree.

4. But the girl in the tree climbed higher and higher.

5. The girl was very happy.

6. The Great One told Napi to make some birds and animals.

7. Napi took up one of his animals.

8. Napi blew smoke on the animals.

9. Napi went back to earth and sat by the water.

10. The animals did not look happy.

VERBS

A verb is a word that often shows action. Whenever you move, you are acting and doing the work of a verb. For example, if you jump, you move parts of your body. Even if you just think, a part of your body, your mind, is at work. Some verbs do not show action, however, you will study them later.

Underline the action verbs in the following sentences. Some sentences may have more than one answer.

1. He called his helper Napi.

2. He thought and thought about the animals.

3. The animals jumped for joy.

4. I can not run on rocks.

5. I saw the earth.

6. The girl climbed up the tree.

7. The tree grew to the sky.

8. Red Star married the girl.

9. She made a long rope.

10. The girl fell to her death.

THE DICTIONARY

Finish the alphabet below by writing the missing letters on the blanks.

A__C__ __ F __ __ __ J __ L __ N __ P __ __ S __U V __ __ Y __

Place the following words in alphabetical order. Write them on the lines below.

pipe	mountains	earth	used
animals	birds	water	quarter
smoke	man	things	raise

1. _____ 5. _____ 9. _____
2. _____ 6. _____ 10. _____
3. _____ 7. _____ 11. _____
4. _____ 8. _____ 12. _____

Get a dictionary and answer the following questions.

1. A guide word is a word at the top of a page. It helps you find the word you are looking for. What are the guide words on page 301?

_____and _____

2. An entry word is any word that you look up in the dictionary. It is not a guide word, though. What is the first entry word that you find on page 693?

3. What is the last entry word that you find on page 693?

4. Turn to page 125. Is the first entry word the same as the first guide word on this page?

5. On page 125, is the last entry word the same as the second guide word?

6. Open your dictionary as close to the middle as you can. What letter do most of the words begin with?

7. Open the first half of your dictionary into two parts. What letter do these words begin with?

8. Now, open the second half into two parts. What letter do these words begin with?

9. Open your dictionary into four equal parts again. You should turn to about the same letters as you did the first time. Did you?

DAVY CROCKETT

JOHN HENRY

TWO GREAT MEN

The next two tales of this LAP deal with Davy Crockett and John Henry. It is certain that there really was a Davy Crockett, for he was an American statesman, a senator. He is also known to have been killed in the battle of the Alamo.

People are not so certain about John Henry, though. They only think that he really existed. The story is that John Henry, a Black man, worked on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in West Virginia between 1870 and 1873. He and other railroad workers were digging out the Big Bend Tunnel. Someone bet that big, strong John could not hammer as many spikes in the ground of the tunnel as a steam drill. He took the bet and died trying.

The people who knew of these two great men and the things they did spread their tales far and wide. But each time the tales were told, they became taller and taller so that Davy and John became superhuman.

NOW DO THE VOCABULARY EXERCISE FOR EITHER "JOHN HENRY" OR "DAVY CROCKETT".

VOCABULARY

Using the list below, match the vocabulary words with the correct definition.

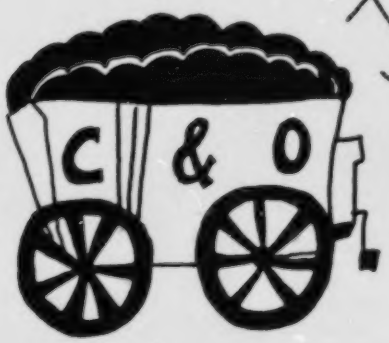
tunnel captain steam drill shaker whop round

1. A machine used to drive railroad spikes into the ground. _____
2. The boss of a group of workers, or the head man. _____
3. To hit something hard. _____

4. Someone who helps a spike driver _____

5. A passageway dug through the ground. _____

John Henry



6. Over here. _____

DAVY CROCKETT

A dialect is a form of speech used by a certain group of people. For example, some Black people speak a form of English that is different from that used by most other people. The people in Canada speak forms of English that most of us don't use. The people who lived in the area and at the same time that Davy Crockett lived spoke a different form of English. This could be called the frontier dialect.

Below are some frontier terms used in the tale about Davy Crockett. Match the terms with the words we might use instead.

_____1.	plumb tired	a.	raccoon
_____2.	galoot	b.	foolish
_____3.	hornswoggled	c.	a powder bag
_____4.	coon	d.	tricked
_____5.	powderhorn	e.	very tired
_____6.	gnat-brained	f.	clumsy man

Use your dictionary and copy the first meaning for each of the words below.

1. decided _____
2. searched _____
3. common sense _____
4. answered _____
5. favored _____

NOW READ THE QUESTIONS TO THE STORY YOU HAVE CHOSEN TO READ. THEN READ THE STORY.

QUESTIONS

JOHN HENRY

Answer in complete sentences.

1. What did John Henry say would kill him?

2. What is the captain going to bring to the tunnel?

3. What does John Henry want his shaker to do?

4. What did John Henry break?

5. What finally happened to John Henry?

DAVY CROCKETT

Answer in complete sentences.

1. Why did Davy have to spend the night where he was?

2. What did Davy figure had happened to his powderhorn?

3. If he had no gunpowder, how could Davy go coon hunting?

4. In this tale, the smart coons climbed into Davy's bag all by themselves. Why was it so smart to give up?

5. What did Davy mistake for a coon?

6. What did Davy's grinning do to the knot on the tree?

RHYME

Words that rhyme are words that sound the same, like sky and pie. When someone talks about words that rhyme in a poem or song, they are talking about the last words in the lines.

Remember that rhyming has nothing to do with spelling. The parts of words that rhyme are often spelled differently, like sky and pie. They can also be spelled the same, as in and sin.

Answer the following questions.

1. What word rhymes with knee in the first stanza (paragraph) of "John Henry" ?

2. What word rhymes with down in the second stanza?

3. What words rhyme in the third stanza?

4. What words rhyme in the last stanza?

5. In which words are the rhyming parts the same?

6. In which words are the rhyming parts spelled differently?

7. See if you can add a last word to the following part of "John Henry," and make the word rhyme with another word in the stanza.

John Henry had a sweetheart.
Her name was Polly-Anne.
John Henry took sick and had to go to bed.
Polly-Anne drove steel like a _____.
Polly-Anne drove steel like a _____.

CAPITALIZATION

Capital letters are always used for the following:

Persons--Jim, Curtis, Kathy, Hank Aaron

Places--Fresno, Oakland, Dallas, California, Russia

Some things, such as boats, buildings, cars, and airplanes--Empire State Building, First Western Bank Building, Crest Theatre, Pontiac, Chevrolet, Ford, United 707, Noah's Ark, the Titanic.

I--always capitalize I. Don't think of yourself in small terms. I am important.

In the following sentences, some capital letters have not been used. Change the small letters to capitals.

1. i went downtown last night.
2. When you went downtown, did you see jim?
3. No, jim went to the crest theatre to see a movie.
4. Do you mean the crest theatre in clovis?
5. No, Don't you know that theatre is in fresno?
6. I forgot, i guess he went in an airplane, like the United Airlines new electra jet.
7. You sure are strange. He went in his car, a new ford.
8. i am not strange. i am going to get in my boat, the watergate special, and go home.
9. You are so crazy. i don't think you know how to find your way anywhere in fresno.
10. You mean this is fresno? i thought i was in portland, oregon.

NOUN MARKERS OR DETERMINERS

There are many words that are used as signals. Noun markers, or determiners, signal that a noun will follow. Remember: a noun is a person, place, or thing.

Here is a list of some noun markers:

a	some	all	our
an	any	every	other
the	many	another	either
this	more	my	neither
that	most	your	such
these	no	her	his
those	much	their	its

Place a noun marker in each of the sentences below. Use a different answer for each blank. The sentence must make sense.

1. _____bear came.
2. Davy saw _____coons.
3. Davy got _____ new powderhorn
4. Come to _____house.
5. I never saw _____igloo.
6. Paul hitches _____big blue ox to one end of the camp.
7. Too _____long thorns grew from the trees.
8. The government told Paul to get rid of _____trees.
9. They tried to cut the trees off at _____roots.
10. They tried blowing up _____trees.

HELPING VERBS

Remember the action verbs? They are words that show action--movement or work. Now you will work with the helping verbs. They may stand alone in a sentence, or they may come before an action verb. Look at these examples:

He <u>was</u> far away from home. (<u>Was</u> is a helping verb that stands alone)

He <u>had</u> <u>gone</u> out hunting. (Had is a helping verb used with an action verb.)

Here is a list of helping verbs:

is	be	must	shall	have
am	being	might	will	having
are	been	could	do	has
was	may	would	did	had
were	can	should	does	

Using the list above, underline the helping verbs and the action verbs in the following sentences. Some sentences may have more than one answer.

1. Davy is going hunting.
2. Davy had waited long enough.
3. He must have grinned too hard.
4. I will come down.
5. The bark was knocked gally-west.
6. Paul has grown a new type of tree.
7. He is going to clear the desert.
8. Paul Bunyan might have been a real person.
9. Paul did do his job well.
10. Paul could beat any man alive.

ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a word that tells something about a noun. It usually comes before the noun it describes, but it often comes after the noun. It is not to be confused with the noun marker.

In order to find an adjective, you should first find the noun. Then ask yourself if something is said about that noun. If so, the word that describes it is your adjective.

Let's do this sentence: (He) was a big man.

1. What is the noun?_____
2. Are there any words that tell something about the noun? _____
3. What is your adjective?_____

(answers: 1. man 2. yes 3. big)

Underline the adjectives in the following sentences. The nouns are underlined for you in the first five.

1. John Henry was a little baby.

2. He sat on his mama's knee.

3. Gonna bring a steam drill round.

4. Hear the cold steel ring.

5. He broke his poor heart.

6. Davy was plumb tired.

7. Davy hung it on a little yellow twig.

8. He grinned to bring the little coons down.

9. That coon was smart.

10. The twig was shiny yellow.

UNCLE REMUS TALES

UNCLE REMUS TALES

The Uncle Remus Tales were written down by a man named Joel Chandler Harris. He listened to the stories that slaves told and thought they were worth giving to the world.

The slaves brought these tales from Africa, mixed them with those they heard in America, and made up their own. Most of their tales deal with the animals of North America, their life on the plantation, and their masters. They are about how they tricked their masters or the qualities of mankind. Animals, then, were given the weaknesses and the strengths of man, and were placed in many funny and strange situations.

Uncle Remus was an imaginary slave on a plantation who told stories to the son of his master.

NOW DO THE VOCABULARY EXERCISE FOR EITHER "THE TAR BABY" OR "THE RABBIT'S STEW."

VOCABULARY

THE TAR BABY

Many thousands of words in our language remind us of the five senses--feeling, hearing, seeing, smelling, and tasting. These words can sometimes make us actually see or hear something. Some words in the "The Tar Baby" are like this.

Using the words from the list below, answer the following questions. Use a dictionary if you have to.

spied slippery laughed holler turpentine chuckled

1. Which three words above might make you <u>hear</u> something? _____, _____, and _____

2. Which one has to do with the sense of seeing? _____

3. Which two have to do with the sense of feeling? _____ and _____

4. Which has to do with tasting and smelling? _____

Place the following words in the sentences below so that they make sense.

prancing spied turpentine holler butt innocent happening stomach chuckled

1. Jim didn't do it. He is _____.

2. The girls were _____ and dancing for joy.

3. The scout _____ an Indian on the hill.

4. I will _____ you with my head.

Put out your cigarette _____. (Use the same word for each blank.)

5. _____ can be used if you don't have paint remover.

6. I can hear you. Don't _____.

7. We went to see what was _____.

8. I ate too much. My _____ hurts.

9. Brer Fox laughed and _____.

BROTHER RABBIT'S STEW

VOCABULARY

Give an antonym (an opposite) for each of the following words.

1. replied asked _____

2. usually _____

3. shadows _____

4. scampered _____

5. juicy _____

6. frightened _____

NOW READ THE QUESTIONS TO THE STORY YOU HAVE CHOSEN TO READ. THEN READ THE STORY.

QUESTIONS

THE TAR BABY

Answer in complete sentences.

1. Who told this story to the little boy?

2. What did Brer Fox make and set in the road?

3. Why did Brer Rabbit think the Tar Baby was stuck on herself?

4. How did Brer Rabbit get stuck in the tar?

5. What was Brer Fox doing while all this was going on?

6. Why did Brer Rabbit have the last laugh?

7. Brer Fox made a joke after he asked Brer Rabbit, "What's happening?" What was the joke?

8. Brer Rabbit tried to make Tar Baby speak by hitting her. Why is it wrong to try to fight someone in order to get what you want?

BROTHER RABBIT'S STEW

1. Who was calling Brother Rabbit from the shadows?

2. How did Brother Rabbit trick Brother Fox into getting wood for him?

3. What happened to the stew?

4. What was Brother Rabbit going to do with his plums?

5. How did Brother Fox know that Brother Rabbit wasn't using the wood he got? Make a good guess.

6. What did Brother Fox plan to do to get even with Brother Rabbit?

7. How did Brother Rabbit get the fox out of the tree?

8. What lesson, or moral, should the fox have learned from this trickery?

VERB REVIEW

An action verb shows that movement or work is going on. A helping verb comes before an action verb.

Underline all the action and helping verbs in the following sentences. Use the list of helping verbs on page 15 of this LAP if you have to.

1. The little boy had asked the question.
2. Uncle Remus did answer.
3. Brer Fox has come close to catching the rabbit.
4. Brer Fox would lay low.

Do the following for an "A" or a "B"

5. The Tar Baby could not speak.
6. Brer Rabbit was getting himself in trouble.
7. You must not believe this tale.
8. Brer Fox should not have done it.
9. Brer Rabbit will pass up the next Tar Baby.
10. You might read the other Uncle Remus tale.

ADJECTIVE REVIEW

Adjectives are words that tell something about nouns. They usually come before the nouns they describe.

Underline the adjectives in the following sentences.

1. The sly fox was hiding.
2. I cooked a tasty stew.
3. Brother Rabbit wanted ten full bags.
4. Mr. Rabbit already had enough oak wood.
5. Sly Fox thought about the juicy stew.

Do the following for an "A" or "B"

6. He was ready to **build** a big roaring fire.
7. He stuck out his long wet tongue.
8. Some plums were nice and ripe.
9. He found three paper bags.

END PUNCTUATION

A sentence must end with either a period, a question mark, or an exclamation point. In this LAP, you will work with the period and the question mark.

The question always ends with a question mark. Some questions begin with words like what, why, how, when and where. Other questions can be answered with a "yes" or a "no".

Place a question mark after the questions and a period after sentences that are not questions.

1. Who said that _____
2. You gave me quite a turn _____
3. What are you doing out so early _____
4. The turnips are sweet and juicy _____
5. That's a lot of wood _____
6. I'll do it _____
7. Is the stew ready _____

8. Where do you want this wood _____

9. Sly Fox ran off _____

10. Where did that Rabbit go _____

CAPITALS

Capital letters should always be used for dates and titles. Dates, such as days of the week and months, are always capitalized.

Examples: January, February.

Tuesday, January 14.

We will not go to school on Saturday.

Saturday and Sundays are holidays.

Titles are also capitalized.

Examples: Names of books, magazines, stories, newspapers.

The Fresno Bee, Satuday Review, The Wall Street Journal.

In the following sentences, capitalize all dates and titles.

1. On saturday we will go on a picnic.
2. Christmas vacation starts on december 19 this year.
3. I read the fresno bee.
4. The washington post and the oakland tribune are the names of two papers.
5. What day comes after thursday?
6. Friday the 13th is supposed to be unlucky.
7. Did you read the story of "john henry?"
8. Joel Chandler Harris wrote "brother rabbit's stew."
9. Thanksgiving always comes in november.
10. "sleepy hollow" was a fun story to read.

NOUN MARKERS

Noun markers are signals that a noun will follow. Underline the noun markers in the following sentences. Some sentences have more than one answer. Use the list on page 14 if you need to.

1. Did he catch that slippery rabbit?
2. One day Brer Fox went to work.
3. He got some tar on the way.
4. Brer Rabbit came along as sassy as a jay-bird.
5. Brer Fox chuckled in his stomach.
6. Brer Rabbit popped Tar Baby upside her head.
7. He popped Tar Baby with the other hand.
8. You look sort of stuck up this morning.
9. A bear came along.
10. Brer Rabbit had the last laugh.

VOCABULARY REVIEW

Choose at least three of the stories you have read and do the exercises that go with them.

Match the words with their meaning.

I. "The Girl Who Married A Star."

Words	Meanings
____1. teepees	a. tents, pointed homes
____2. porcupine	b. glided
____3. roots	c. a root eaten as a vegetable
____4. turnip	d. a spell
____5. magic	e. part of the plant beneath the ground
____6. slid	f. small animal with quills

II. "How the Animals Came to Be"

____1. figure	a. an animal
____2. task	b. heard
____3. buffalo	c. job
____4. remembered	d. thinking well of
____5. admiring	e. guess
____6. listened	f. recalled

III. "John Henry"

____1. tunnel	a. machine used to drive spikes
____2. captain	b. head man
____3. steam drill	c. to hit hard
____4. shaker	d. underground passage-way
____5. whop	e. someone who helps a spike driver

IV. "Davy Crockett"

____1. decided	a. spoke when spoken to
____2. searched	b. liked
____3. common sense	c. settled
____4. answered	d. looked for
____5. favored	e. wisdom being wise

V. "The Tar Baby"

____1. spied	a. saw
____2. holler	b. laughed
____3. turpentine	c. an oil, paint thinner
____4. chuckled	d. yell

____ 5. innocent	e. to hit with the head, end of something
_____6. butt	f. not guilty

VI. "Brother Rabbit's Stew"

_____1. replied	a. ran
_____2. usually	b. afraid
_____3. shadows	c. answered
_____4. scampered	d. shaded parts
_____5. juicy	e. full of juice
_____6. frightened	f. most of the time

PAUL BUNYAN

PECOS BILL

PAUL BUNYAN AND PECOS BILL

These tales are about two make-believe men. The tales that were spread about them were stretched longer and longer until they became giants among our folk heroes. Paul Bunyan was supposed to have been born as a giant. He joined his uncle's logging camp as a lumberman and had great adventures all over North America. He even had his own giant ox--Babe the Blue Ox.

Most stories about Pecos Bill describe him as being a normal sized man, but he grew up with the coyotes, then became a bad cowboy.

Now do the vocabulary exercise for either "Paul Bunyan: Why There Are no Trees on the Desert" or "Pecos Bill."

VOCABULARY

PECOS BILL

Look up the following words in a dictionary. Write down the first meaning you come to.

1. critters

2. coyotes

3. loping

4. sagebrush

VOCABULARY

PAUL BUNYAN

The following are vocabulary words taken from the story.

1. cactus	6. chamber	11. quick
2. dude	7. hollers	12. pile-driver
3. hitches	8. column	13. hinge
4. timber	9. shock	
5. dynamite	10. fire-proofed	

Write the correct vocabulary word after each definition.

1. Wood, lumber, or trees _____
2. An explosive, used to blow things up _____
3. Yells or screams _____
4. Something made so it cannot catch on fire _____
5. A machine used to drive poles or piles into the ground _____
6. The flesh right behind the fingernails _____
7. A plant or tree with thorns all over it _____
8. Ties or hooks together _____
9. A person raised in the city who visits the country _____
10. A small space _____
11. A post or pillar _____
12. A blow, impact or jolt _____
13. The joint on which a door or gate swings _____

Now read the questions, then read the story that you have decided to read.

QUESTIONS

PECOS BILL

1. How did Bill get lost?

2. How many brothers and sisters did Bill have?

3. Why did Pa feel sorry for the "wild critters?"

4. What happened to Bill after he bounced out of the wagon?

5. What did Bill learn from the coyotes?

6. How did the cowboy spend the three weeks with Bill?

7. What made Bill finally believe he was human?

8. What was the "red, brown, and blue stuff" Bill thought was hair?

9. What do you think Bill did after he became a human at the ranch?

QUESTIONS

PAUL BUNYAN

Use complete sentences to answer the following questions.

1. Why does Paul cross a fir tree, a redwood, and a cactus?

2. What is the trouble with these trees? Name two things.

3. Why does Paul decide to get rid of these trees?

4. What is the first thing Paul does to try to get rid of these trees?

5. What happens when Paul dynamites the trees?

6. Why does Paul give his men three days off?

7. What is Paul's solution to his problem?

8. How many weeks did they work on Paul's plan?

9. What did the clouds keep doing?

10. How far below the ground are the trees driven?

ADVERBS

Remember adverbs from last year? If not, this will help you remember.

Adverbs are words that function with verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Adverbs often end in -ly (like the darkly lit room). So if you see a word that ends in -ly, it is probably an adverb.

Underline the adverbs in the following sentences.

1. The rain fell steadily.
2. The firemen arrived quickly.
3. The class was unusually quiet.

4. He will come early next week.

5. The girl screamed loudly.

6. The ball player held the bat more firmly.

7. They slowly left home.

8. The school bus came late.

9. The dry twigs burned well.

What happened in sentences 8 and 9? No words in these sentences ended in -ly, but yet there is a word in each sentence that is an adverb. Don't just guess. Adverbs usually end in -ly, and they always answer the questions <u>when</u> and <u>how</u>. For example:

She quickly ran home.

<u>How</u> did she run home? She ran home <u>quickly</u>. So quickly is an adverb. Now go back and do sentences 8 and 9 again.

<u>THE COMMA</u>

The comma (,) is a punctuation mark that is like a yield sign, or a flashing yellow light. It tells a reader to slow down.

Commas are used to separate a series of items. For example:

He bought oranges, apples, grapes,and peanuts.

Go to rooms 40, 43, 15, 12, and 36.

Commas are used in simple appositives. An appositive comes after a noun or pronoun, and tells something more about the noun or pronoun. For example:

Jane, a young girl,lives on my street.

"a young girl" is the appositive. It tells something

more about Jane, and it must be set off by commas.

Commas are also used for direct quotations.

"Bring me the book," said John.

Notice that the comma comes inside the quotation mark (,").

" Don't slam the door," said the teacher.

Put commas in the following sentences.

1. He likes to eat bread milk butter and eggs.
2. Mr. Jones our teacher is a nice man.
3. "Come here" demanded Mrs. Adams.
4. He went to grades 1 2 3 4 5 and 6 in Fresno.
5. Harry an old man is my friend.
6. "I am going to leave this town" Frank yelled.
7. Paul Bunyan the world's strongest lumberjack owned a blue ox.
8. I have read the stories "Paul Bunyan" "Pecos Bill" and "Davy Crockett."
9. "Going swimming is fun" the swimming teacher told us.
10. The first six letters of the alphabet are a b c d e and f.

THE DICTIONARY

If you have forgotten your dictionary terms, look back in your LAP for their definitions.

1. Look up the word "timber" in the dictionary, and write the definition.

2. What were the guide words for "timber?"

3. What was the first entry word on the page "timber" was on?

4. Fill in the missing letters in the alphabet.
   A,B,___, ___, E, F, ___, ___, I, ___, ___, L, M, ____,
   O, ____, ____, R, ____, ____, ____, V, W, X, ____,
   ____.

5. Is there an entry word for "usually?"

6. Open your dictionary in the middle (just guess where the middle is). What letter did your dictionary open to?

SLEEPY HOLLOW

RIP VAN WINKLE

RIP VAN WINKLE AND SLEEPY HOLLOW

All the other tales you have read for this LAP have been passed on from person to person by word of mouth. They were not written down until the tales had been changed so much by the storytellers that they didn't sound the same. And there are many versions for each one. The next two tales, called legends, were made up by the people who wrote them. They will not change.

"Rip Van Winkle" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" were written by Washington Irving after New York was first settled.

"Rip Van Winkle" is about a man who drank some wine and slept a magical sleep for many years.

"The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" is about a funny schoolteacher who is scared out of his wits by a headless horseman.

Now do the vocabulary exercises for either "Rip Van Winkle" or "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

VOCABULARY

RIP VAN WINKLE

Here are three words from the story that might give you trouble. A meaning is given for each.

quaint - strange but cute

henpecked - bossed around by a woman

rejoicing - feeling joy

Write the synonyms (words that mean the same) for the underlined words in the following sentences. Use the words from the list of answers.

1. neighbors
2. imagined
3. creature
4. village
5. delighted
6. dwarfs

Now fill in the synonyms for the underlined words.

1. Rip lived in a very <u>small</u> <u>town</u>. _____
2. The children were <u>glad</u> to see him. _____
3. Rip <u>thought</u> he heard a voice. _____
4. The <u>little</u> <u>people</u> stared. _____
5. He talked to the <u>people</u> <u>who</u> <u>lived</u> <u>near</u> <u>him</u>. _____
6. They looked at this <u>animal</u>. _____

Now read the questions, then read "Rip Van Winkle."

VOCABULARY

SLEEPY HOLLOW

1. rumor
2. horseman
3. headless
4. dawn
5. glance
6. delicious
7. messenger
8. stable
9. fearsome
10. valley

Put each vocabulary word next to its correct definition.

1. Early morning, when it first starts getting light._____
2. A man who rides a horse. _____

3. A place where animals are kept _____

4. An area of flat land, in between two mountains.

_____

5. Very scary. _____

6. A quick look. _____

7. A story that hasn't been proven true, but may be the truth. _____

8. Without a head. _____

9. Tastes very good. _____

10. Someone who delivers a message. _____

Now read the questions, then read "Sleepy Hollow."

QUESTIONS

RIP VAN WINKLE

Answer all questions using complete sentences.

1. What kind of a person was Rip Van Winkle?

2. In what part of the country does this story take place?

3. What strange creature did Rip see among the trees?

4. What was this creature carrying?

5. What game were the dwarfs playing?

6. What made Rip fall asleep?

7. Why do you think Rip's gun had fallen apart and his village had changed so?

8. How did Rip spend the rest of his life?

QUESTIONS

SLEEPY HOLLOW

Answer all questions using complete sentences.

1. What strange rumor was told about Sleepy Hollow?

2. What was Ichabod Crane's job?

3. What made people laugh about Ichabod Crane?

4. Who did Ichabod Crane fall in love with?

5. Who else was in love with this girl?

6. Why was Ichabod afraid of this man?

7. What happens between Ichabod and his "girl friend?"

8. Why does Ichabod leave Sleepy Hollow?

9. Who gets married in this story?

10. At the end of the story, Brom Bones laughs, "as if he knew something that no one else did." What do you think Brom Bones knew?

GRAMMAR REVIEW

You have been working, in the LAP, with nouns, noun markers, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. This will be a review of these parts of speech, and a chance for you to show how well you have learned them.

Nouns - Persons, places, and things.

Noun Markers - word that tell you a noun is coming up, like a, the, an, some, this, etc.

Verbs - words that show action.

Helping Verbs - is, are, was, am, has, have, etc.

Adjectives - words that describe nouns, like tall, big, orange, heavy, old.

Adverbs - words that function with verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Usually they end in -ly. Also, they answer the questions how or when. For example: "The bus came late." Late is an adverb, because it tells us when the bus came.

If you have trouble doing the following sentences, look back

in your LAP for help on nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, or helping verbs.

In the following sentences, put an N over words that are nouns, NM over noun markers, and ADJ over adjectives.

Example:

NM N NM ADJ N
The rain fell quietly on the green grass.

1. Paul was an old man.
2. The water ran swiftly down the creek.
3. Paul Bunyan was a strong man.
4. The wild horse ran into the fence.
5. Janet came late to school.

Do the following for an "A" or a "B".

6. Jack ate a red apple.
7. Curtis fell slowly to the floor.
8. Steve went to the theatre and saw a rotten movie.
9. The old man gave his son a new car.
10. Kathy sat quietly in her new desk and read a book.

In the following sentences, place a V over verbs, HV over helping verbs, and ADJ over adverbs. For example:

HV ADV V
Curtis is quickly running to town.

1. John has a bad cold.
2. Curtis quickly ran to his home.
3. Martin Luther King was a great man.
4. Janet slowly walked to school.
5. Kathy was slowly walking to her home.

Do the following for an "A" or a "B"

6. The teacher had wanted to teach Spanish.
7. Jack did the assignment well.
8. The people had gone to the game.
9. The students did the job nicely.
10. Janice was going to eat lunch.

VOCABULARY REVIEW

Choose at least two of the stories you have read and do the exercises that go with them. Work only with those stories you have read.

Match the words with their meanings.

I. "Pecos Bill"

____	1. critters	a.	a type of wolf
____	2, coyotes	b.	a bush found on the plains
_____	3. loping	c.	animals
____	4. sagebrush	d.	running in a funny way

II. "Paul Bunyan"

____	1. dynamite	a.	what a door swings on
____	2. column	b.	a small space
____	3. fire-proofed	c.	wood for building
____	4. chamber	d.	something that explodes
____	5. hinge	e.	a post, or pillar
____	6. timber	f.	not able to catch afire

III. "Rip Van Winkle"

____	1. quaint	a.	thought
____	2. henpecked	b.	feeling joy
____	3. rejoicing	c.	bossed by a woman
____	4. imagined	d.	strange, but cute
____	5. dwarfs	e.	little people

IV. "Sleepy Hollow"

____	1. fearsome	a.	a story
____	2. dawn	b.	early morning
____	3. rumor	c.	someone who takes messages
____	4. delicious	d.	very scary
____	5. messenger	e.	tasty

END PUNCTUATION REVIEW

Place periods and question marks where needed in the following sentences.

1. Had he fallen asleep _____
2. He thought he'd better get home _____
3. Rip wandered all over the village ____

4. What about Dame Van Winkle ____

5. Did someone play a joke on him _____

Do the following for an "A" or a "B".

6. Rip went hunting _____

7. The young woman spoke _____

8. Who called me ___

9. Is that a dwarf _____

10. The dwarf carried a keg of wine _____

CAPITALS - PEVIEW

Capitals are used in many places. They should always be used in the following cases.

Dates - days of the week, months, etc., should always be capitalized.

Titles - Names of books, magazines, newspapers, titles of persons (like Doctor Jones, John Henry, Attorney at Law), should also be capitalized.

Persons - Names of people should always be capitalized.

Places - Oakland, Fresno, California, Canada, etc.

Things - Names of boats, planes, trains, etc.

Some of the following words need to be capitalized. Write capital letters over the ones that need to be capitalized.

1. We go to church on sunday morning.

2. School ends in june of each year.

3. Christmas is on december 25.

4. Do you read the fresno bee?

Do the following for an "A" or a "B".

6. noah, a famous man in the bible, built a boat called noah's ark.
7. doctor Smith is our family doctor.
8. newsweek is a magazine, as is the saturday review.
9. Mr. kachadoorian is the principal of irwin jr. high.
10. He flew to new york on a united 707.

ENCYCLOPEDIA

Use your encyclopedias to answer the following questions. Remember to use complete sentences.

Joel Chandler Harris was the name of the man who wrote the "Uncle Remus" stories. Use an encyclopedia to answer the following questions.

1. When was Harris born?

2. Where did he get his "Uncle Remus" stories?

3. Did people think these stories were important? Quote a sentence from the article that supports your answer.

4. Look up John Henry in the encyclopedia. What railroad was John Henry working on?

5. What guide words did you find John Henry under?

Look up Davy Crockett in the encyclopedia, then answer the following questions.

6. What state did Davy Crockett live in?

7. What rank did he hold in the army?

8. What was the highest political office Crockett held?

9. How many books did he write?

10. Tell, in your own words, what happened after he left Congress.

11. Use the cross reference, and tell in your own words how Mike Fink was similar to Davy Crockett (The cross reference is listed at the end of the article on Davy Crockett).

THE LIBRARY - THE CARD CATALOGUE

The cards in the Card Catalogue tell you the following things:

1. call number - the book's number.
2. author's name - the name of the person who wrote the book.
3. title - the name of the book.
4. the publisher - who printed the book.
5. the number of pages found in the book.
6. date of publication - when the book was printed.
7. if illustrated - if there are pictures.

Go to the card catalogue in the library, and answer the following questions.

1. What is the title of the book by Joel Chandler Harris?
2. How many pages are in the book by Jane Werner?
3. Who wrote Tall Tale America?
4. Is American Folk and Fairy Tales illustrated? (Look for illus.)
5. What company published the book by O. and H. Darby?
6. In what year was the book by O. and H. Darby published?
7. What is the call number for this book?

APPENDIX

THE GIRL WHO MARRIED A STAR

Long ago, two girls lived in a camp by a river. One night they lay in the grass outside their teepee, for the hot summer wind blew through the camp.

"Before many moons have gone by," said one girl. "I am going to marry Red Arrow who will some day be the chief of our people."

"There is no man in the camp I want to marry," said the other girl.

She looked up into the sky and saw a big red star. "See that star?" she asked. "If it were a man, this is the man I would wish to marry."

Then the girls went to sleep in the grass outside the teepee. In the morning, the girls went down to the river to wash. On the way they saw a porcupine.

"I want to get the porcupine," said the girl who was to marry Red Arrow.

"I will get it for you," said the other girl.

The porcupine climbed a tree and the girl climbed right after him. The porcupine climbed higher and higher, and the girl did too.

"Don't climb so high!" cried the girl on the ground. "Let the porcupine go. I'm afraid you'll get hurt."

But the girl in the tree climbed higher and higher. And as she and the porcupine climbed, the tree grew up to the sky. Soon, it went through the sky and the girl found herself in Sky Country. The girl looked around and saw that the porcupine had turned into a man.

The girl was afraid, but the man said, "Don't be afraid. I am the Red Star that you saw last night. You said you would marry me."

Red Star and the girl were married in Sky Country. The girl was very happy. She took care of Red Star. She made his clothes and dug roots for him. Then one day, she had a baby boy. It was then that the girl began to miss her people. She wanted to show them her son.

Red Star was sad, for he knew that his wife would go away. Then she went to dig roots with her baby on her back. Every time she went, Red Star said, "Never dig up the big turnip that grows in the garden. There is much magic in its roots."

Every day the wife looked at the big turnip. "I wish I knew what magic is in that big turnip," she said.

Four years went by and there came a day when the wife knew she must find out the magic of the turnip. She dug and dug and pulled it up and found a hole in the sky where it had been.

She looked down through the hole and saw her people. She wanted very much to go to see them, so she made a long rope. When she finished the rope, she dropped it through the hole, put her son on her back, and slid down. But the rope was only long enough to reach the highest trees. So the girl fell to the ground and was killed. The boy wasn't hurt, though, and lived the rest of his days on earth.

HOW THE ANIMALS CAME TO BE

The Great One who was to make all things had to have a helper. He called his helper Napi. The Great One was making the sky and the earth, so he told Napi to make some birds and some animals to go upon the earth.

One day, Napi was sitting by the water smoking his long pipe. He thought and thought about the animals the Great One had told him to make, but he could not figure how to make them or what to make. As he was thinking, he began to play in the mud by the water. He forgot all about the task the Great One had given him and made many little things of mud. He put them on a rock and remembered that he had a job to do. He thought some more and looked at his mud things. Then he said to himself, "I think I'll call these funny things animals." So he did.

Napi took up one of his animals, blew smoke from his pipe on it, and said, "You are a buffalo. Go to the mountains and live on the rocks."

One by one, he blew smoke on all his animals, gave each one a name, and told them where to live. He was very pleased and smoked his pipe, admiring his work. But in his hand, he found that he had a little mud left. It was not very big. He blew smoke on it and said, "I will call you Man."

Napi then went back to the Great One and told him about the animals on the earth. But the Great One was putting the stars in the sky. He could not go to the earth to see the animals. He said to Napi, "Go back to Earth and see if you have done a good thing. I will come and see your animals as soon as I can."

So Napi went back to earth and sat by the water. He smoked his pipe and soon the animals came to see him. They didn't look happy. The buffalo spoke first and said, "Old Man, you do not do things right at all."

"Why, I blew smoke on you and made you alive," said Napi. "I gave you a good place in the mountains to live. What more do you want?"

"The mountains are full of rocks," said the buffalo. I can't walk on the rocks with the kind of feet you gave me. I like to eat grass, and there's very little grass on the mountains. I am not happy there."

Then the deer spoke. He said, "Old Man, you told me to live with the buffalo in the mountains, but I don't like them. I can't run on the big rocks."

Then all the other animals began to talk at once. Not one of them was happy where Napi had told them to live. Napi listened to them all and sat by the water. He asked them what they wanted to do,

what, they wanted to eat, and where they wanted to live. Then Napi sent the animals to live on earth where they would be happy. He sent the buffalo and the deer to a place where they could run and eat grass, and he sent the bear to the woods. Then all the other animals were sent to places where they would be happy.

When the animals left, Napi looked at the man he had made and said, "Man, where do you want to live?"

"I have seen the earth and it is good," said the man. "I will live everywhere."

And so it is. Man lives everywhere.

DAVY CROCKETT

Davy Crockett went out bear hunting in the state of Arkansas one day and not a single bear showed up to be killed. By sundown Davy was plumb tired and he was far away from home on the top of Whangdoodle Knob. Rather than walk home in the dark he decided to spend the night right where he was, so he hung his powderhorn on a little yellow twig, lay down, and dropped off to sleep.

When he waked, both the yellow twig and the powderhorn were gone. He searched and searched for them. Then he began asking himself questions.

"Davy," he said to himself, "what did that little yellow twig look like?"

"Well, Davy," he answered, "it was sort of shiny yellow and it was curved like a pine shaving. Maybe it favored a thin slice of butter a little more than a shaving or maybe a new moon."

"Why, you gnat-brained old galoot," said Davy, "why in the name of common sense didn't you say that in the first place? You've been hornswoggled by that little yellow twig, for it was the new moon. Now you'll have to wait up here until evening for that sliver of cheese to bring back your powder."

All that day Davy waited. He had no powder to hunt bears with so he went coon hunting, just using his grin to bring the little climbers out of the trees. Time and again a smart old coon looked down to see Davy grinning at him and said, "if that's you, Mr. Crockett, and I can see it is you by your grin, don't bother to shoot me. I'll come down and climb into your bag all by myself."

Davy had only one slip-up during the day and that was when he mistook a big knot on a branch for a coon and grinned at it. Nothing happened, so Davy grinned again and a lot harder. All the bark flew off the knot and knocked a nearby turkey buzzard gally west or as some people say--into the middle of next week.

JOHN HENRY

John Henry was a little baby,
Sit'n on his mama's knee,
Said: "The Big Bend Tunnel on the C.and O. road
Gonna cause the death of me,
Gonna cause the death of me."

2

The captain says to big John Henry,
"Gonna bring a steam drill round.
Gonna take a pow'ful steam drill out on the job,
Gonna whop that drill on down.
Gonna whop that drill on down."

3

John Henry sang out to his shaker,
"Shaker lift your voice and sing.
I'm a throw'n' my hammer from my waist-line
on down.
Listen, hear the cold steel ring.
Listen, hear the cold steel ring."

4

John Henry hammered on the mountain,
Saw his hammer strikin' fire.
Yes, John Henry drove so hard he broke his
poor heart,
Dropped his hammer, then he died,
Dropped his hammer, then he died.

BROTHER RABBIT'S STEW

Brother Rabbit was going hippety-hop through the woods one morning before daylight. He had got out earlier than he usually did.

"I'll bet I'm the only one in this whole world who's awake this early." he said aloud.

"Now, I wouldn't say that," replied a voice coming from somewhere in the shadows.

"Who said that?" asked Brother Rabbit, stopping short.

"Don't be frightened," answered Sly Fox as he stepped from behind a tree.

"Oh, it's you," said Brother Rabbit, feeling better because Sly Fox was somebody he knew. "You gave me quite a turn for a minute, Brother Fox."

"What are you doing out so early, Brother Rabbit?" asked Sly Fox.

"Well," explained Brother Rabbit, "I woke up early this morning thinking about stew. And, sir, I got so hungry just lying there thinking about it that I had to get up and put some stew on to cook. I'm now on my way to find wood to keep the pot boiling."

"Stew! Yum-yum!" exclaimed Brother Fox, and his mouth began to water. "I haven't had any of your stew in a long time."

"You ought to taste some of this today," replied Brother Rabbit. "It's more than good. The turnips are sweet and juicy, the potatoes are young and tender, and the meat can be cut with a fork."

"Don't tell me any more about it," said Sly Fox. "Just tell me what I can do to get some of it. We are good friends, you know, Brother Rabbit. Very good friends."

"Well," said Brother Rabbit, "I have to have wood to keep the fire going under the pot. Bring me some wood, and I'll give you some stew."

"How much wood do you need, Brother Rabbit?" asked Sly Fox. "Will two bags be enough?"

Now Mr. Rabbit had more than enough wood to cook the stew, but he saw a chance to get some wood for the winter.

"It takes a lot of wood to cook that stew, Brother Fox," he said. "It would take nearly ten sacks."

"That's a lot of wood for one stew," replied Sly Fox.

"But it takes a lot of cooking to make a stew juicy and tender," answered the rabbit.

At the thought of the juicy stew, Sly Fox could not hold out any longer.

"I'll do it, Brother Rabbit," he said. "I'll do it."

"Now you go along," said Brother Rabbit," and pick up the wood while I run home and stir the stew."
Sly Fox agreed, and off ran, Brother Rabbit.

As Brother Rabbit came to his yard, he looked at the rich, ripe plums that grew on one of his trees. They looked so good that Brother Rabbit licked his lips. But he decided not to eat any of the plums. He was waiting until they grew a little larger then he would take them to market. They would bring enough money to keep him in food all winter.

Brother Rabbit laughed softly to himself. With his plums giving him enough money for food all winter and Sly Fox bringing the wood he needed, he would have a good time. There was really nothing to worry about.

Brother Rabbit quickly got the stew ready and built a big fire. When the fox came with the first sack of wood, the stew was boiling.

Sly Fox wrinkled up his nose and took a deep smell.

"That surely smells good," he said, sticking out his long tongue and moving it about. "Where do you want this wood put?"

"On the woodpile behind the house," Brother Rabbit told him.

Soon Sly Fox had emptied his sack and was on his way to find more wood.

By the time Brother Rabbit had the stew ready, Sly Fox had brought four more sacks of wood. Both Sly Fox and Brother Rabbit were hungry.

"There's no use giving Sly Fox any of this meat," Brother Rabbit said to himself.

Then he sent Sly Fox off for another sack of wood.

"I'll just eat the meat out of this pot. There will still be plenty of stew left for Sly Fox."

He helped himself to the meat, eating slowly and enjoying every bite.

Then Sly Fox came with the fifth sack of wood.

"Is the stew nearly ready?" he called.

"Not quite," said Brother Rabbit. "It's nearly done, but not quite. And you've brought only five sacks of wood, you know."

"All right," Sly Fox said. I'll go for some more."

On the way back to the woods, Sly Fox got to thinking.

"That rabbit hasn't used any of the wood I've carried," he growled. "He hasn't used a bit of it to cook that stew. He's just trying to trick me. I've carried five sacks, and that's more than enough to pay for one dinner. I'll just fill the rest of the sacks with leaves and put a few sticks of wood on top. Brother Rabbit is so busy cooking the stew that he will never notice."

And that is what Sly Fox did.

All this time, Brother Rabbit was still eating. After he had eaten the meat from the stew pot, he was still hungry.

"I'll just pick out the potatoes, he said. "Sly Fox will still have plenty to eat."

After he had eaten the potatoes, he ate all the turnips in the stew, and then all the carrots and all the onions. At last there was nothing left but the juice.

I might as well drink the juice," he said. And that is exactly what he did.

After he had finished eating, he patted his stomach and took a deep breath. He looked at the empty stew pot.

"I'd better hide," he said. "Sly Fox is going to be mighty angry when he finds out that stew pot is empty."

He lifted the cover from an old box and hopped inside.

After Sly Fox had made his tenth trip for wood he was tired.

"This makes ten sacks," he called out. "I'm ready for my dinner, Brother Rabbit."

There was no answer, for Brother Rabbit was sound asleep in the box.

Sly Fox opened the door and came into the rabbit's house. He went to the fireplace and picked up the stew pot. When he saw that the stew was gone, he was angry.

"That good-for-nothing rabbit!" he growled. "I'll find him if it's the last thing I ever do."

He looked all through the house without finding Brother Rabbit. The box was one place he did not look, but the rest of Brother Rabbit's house was badly upset.

At last Sly Fox gave up. He slammed the door angrily as he went out.

In the yard he noticed the ripe plums on the tree Brother Rabbit had seen.

"Well," said Sly Fox, "I'll just take my share of these good ripe plums."

He climbed the tree to pick the plums, but he decided he would not eat them. He would just take them to market, sell them, and keep the money.

He climbed down from the tree, went into the house, and got the empty stew pot. Then he climbed the tree again and began picking the plums. The ripe ones he put into the pot, but the green ones he ate, for he knew he could not sell them.

After a little while, Brother Rabbit awoke. He got out of the box and went over to the window. When he saw Sly Fox in the tree, his heart sank.

"All my winter food gone!" he said to himself. "But wait! I'll fix him!"

He went to his cupboard and found three paper bags. He blew them full of air and then tied the tops with a string. Then he carried them to the window and burst them one after the other.

When Sly Fox heard the noise made by the bags, he thought it was a gun. He scampered down from the tree in a hurry, dropped the pot of plums, and ran for home as fast as he could.

Brother Rabbit now had a great pile of wood behind his house, and he had his plums to carry to market the next morning. But poor Sly Fox had nothing but a bad stomach-ache from eating green plums.

The little boy asked if the sly old fox ever caught that slippery rabbit. Uncle Remus answered that he only came close to it and told the following story.

One day Brer Fox went to work and got him some tar on the way. He mixed it with some turpentine and fixed up a Tar Baby. He took this here Tar Baby and sat him in the middle of the big road, and then he lay off in the bushes to see what would happen. He didn't have to wait long either, 'cause by-and-by Brer Rabbit came prancing down the road-lippity-clippity, clippity-lippity - just as sassy as a jay-bird. Well, Brer Fox, he lay low.

Brer Rabbit, he came prancing along till he spied the Tar Baby. Then he sat up on his hind legs with his mouth wide open. The Tar Baby, she sat there, and Brer Fox lay low.

"Morning," says Brer Rabbit, says he. "Nice weather this morning," says he.

Tar Baby, she said nothing, and Brer Fox he lay low.

"What's going on?" says Brer Rabbit, says he.

Brer Fox, he winked his eye slow and lay low, and the Tar Baby, she said nothing.

"What's wrong with you? Are you deaf?" says Brer Rabbit, says he. " 'Cause if you are, I can holler louder," says he.

Tar Baby stayed still, and Brer Fox lay low.

"You are stuck on yourself. That's what you are and I'm going to cure you. That's what I'm going to do," says he.

Brer Fox, he sort of chuckled in his stomach, he did, but Tar Baby still said nothing.

"I'm going to teach you how to speak if it's the last thing I do. If you don't take off that hat and rap, I'm going to bust you wide open", says he.

Tar Baby stayed still, and Brer Fox he lay low.

Brer Rabbit drew back his fist and popped Tar Baby upside her head. Right then is when he really got hot, 'cause his fist stuck and he couldn't pull it loose. But Tar Baby stayed still and Brer Fox lay low.

"If you don't let me loose, I'll hook you again," says Brer Rabbit, says he. And with that he popped Tar Baby with the other hand, and it got stuck. But Tar Baby said nothing. She just held on, and Brer Fox, he lay low.

Then Brer Rabbit told Tar Baby if she didn't turn him loose, he'd butt her silly with his head. So he did, and he got his head stuck. Then Brer Fox, he limped on up, looking just as innocent as you please.

"What's happening, Brer Rabbit? You look sort of stuck up this morning," says he. And then he fell out. He rolled on the ground and laughed and laughed till he could laugh no more. He laughed so much that he didn't see Brer Bear come along and set Brer Rabbit free. And with that, Brer Rabbit beat it away from there and had the last laugh after all, 'cause Brer Fox rolled till he got stuck in his own trap.

PAUL BUNYAN: WHY THERE ARE NO TREES ON THE DESERT

One day, Ol' Paul decides to plant a tree that would grow lumber already cut, the boards hanging like apples. So he goes to the desert, which already has some trees on it, and he crosses a fir tree with a redwood and a cactus to see what heppens. Well, he doesn't get what he wants, but the desert is thick with fir-redwood-cactus trees, better known as fired-cact trees. The main trouble though is that these new trees have thorns seventy feet long, instead of branches, and no one could go into the desert for fear of getting stuck.

One day Ol' Paul gets a letter from the Government telling him he'll have to get rid of the trees. It seems that the Tired Eastern business Women going out there for their vacations were complaining that they couldn't see the desert because of the trees, and the cowboys on the dude ranches were all the time coming home with their clothes snagged up by the thorns. Along with the letter is a hand-painted picture, showing him what the Government thinks a desert should look like.

As soon as Paul gets the letter he hitches Babe to the south end of the section of land the camp is on, and hauls it down to Nevada. He often moved camp this way as it was quicker than any other, and besides, the men never got homesick for the old camp.

Next morning he takes a look at the timber and knows he's in for plenty of trouble for sure, on account of those seventy-foot thorns. At first they try to tunnel under the thorns and cut the trees off at the roots, but the thorns keep the trees from falling over even after they're cut off.

Then he decides to dynamite, and what a job that is! First they dig out a powder chamber under the roots, then carry in four thousand five hundred and four cases of dynamite and two thousand and four cans of giant powder. The idea is to blast off a section at a time. All the time the heat is getting to the men something bad, so they can only work in four-hour shifts. Even working shifts day and night and holidays, it takes three weeks and nine days to get the giant blast ready. The last case of dynamite is readied, and the men all move back out of danger. Ol' Paul looks around and hollers: "Let her go!"

Well sir, the shock throws every man in camp flat on his back, knocks the roofs off three barns in Iowa, and the smoke and dust go up in a column thirty-four miles high. When the air clears somewhat the men see there's nothing left but the holes. The trees've been blown clean out of sight. As it's nearly supper time, Ol'Paul says they might as well knock off for the day.

That night the men go to bed. But the next morning when they go out, they find the trees fallen back to the ground, right side up and in the holes where they were before!

There seems to be nothing for Paul to do but give the men a day off and figure what to do. The trees couldn't be cut down. They couldn't be blasted down. They had been fire-proofed the Year of the Dry Rains, and couldn't be burned down. Ol' Paul chews his nails down to the quick and still can't figure what to do. He thinks and thinks. He thinks standing up, then he thinks sitting down, but this isn't so good as the ground is too hot. So he goes and sits down in the shade of the blacksmith shop.

The next morning he gives the men another day off and goes into his office and thinks. Even so, it is three days before he comes tearing out with his arms full of blueprints, hollering for the straw bosses to get the men together. He's going to make a speech.

"Boys," he says, "the Gov'ment's dependin' on us. We'll build the biggest pile-driver ever seen. And we'll drive them trees down like tent pegs!"

For thirty-nine weeks they work on the great pile-driver. It stands so high that the clouds going by are all the time knocking the upper half off, so he puts a hinge in the middle and lets the upper half down when he sees a cloud coming. For a weight he uses one of the Rocky Mountain peaks. (When he gets done he tosses it up into Colorado, where it sets to this day, right behind Colorado Springs.)

When everything is ready, they set the machine up over a thorn tree, and Babe, grunting mightily, hauls the weight to the top. It comes down and strikes with a crash that is heard for one hundred and three miles. The tree is driven clear to bed rock, its top being sixteen feet below the ground. Well, Paul wins again, and that's why there are no trees on the desert.

HOW PECOS BILL BECAME HUMAN AGAIN

One day Bill's father felt an itch to move on. So he packed up the family and their belongings and headed out West. It was after they crossed the Pecos River, that Bill bounced out of the wagon. By bad luck, he was asleep, so he didn't wake up until hours later. His mother and father were so busy moving and taking care of his ten brothers and sisters that two-year old Bill wasn't missed until three days later.

"Oh Pa," said Ma, "our little Bill is out there with those wild critters."

I feel sorry for them," said Pa.

The family moved on, because they knew their son could take care of himself. And he did. He made friends with a pack of coyotes and let them know he was boss. He started to teach them everything he knew and learned everything they knew. By the time Bill was a grown boy, the coyotes were smarter than foxes, and Bill was smarter than anyone else his age, except in some ways. Why he learned to talk to all the animals before he got to be ten. And no other human ever learned to follow trails, run, and tell weather like Bill. Still and all, he thought he was a coyote, and hadn't done any human talking since he first became lost.

One day, a cowboy saw Bill out loping around in the sagebrush, making coyote noises in his birthday suit. This cowboy spent a whole three weeks getting Bill not to fear him, to talk human again, and to make Bill see that he was a human too.

That was hard work. But the cowboy made Bill see the light. He asked Bill where his bushy tail was. Bill looked around and didn't see one. Then the cowboytook Bill to a river and made him look at himself in the water. The cowboy asked, "Now, don't you look like me, only less handsome and more whiskery?"

Bill admitted this and said, "Well, drat it! I'm human then. We'll call me Pecos Bill, because I'm from the Pecos River country--been a coyote there most of my days. But I'll run with the human pack, if I can slow down enough. First thing, though, I have to start looking like you ugly critters. So tell me, how do I get myself bald all over the face, and how do I grow my hair like you've got all over most of you -- red, blue, and brown like that?"

Well, when the cowboy got through laughing and rolling in the sagebrush, he told Bill, "You get the hair off your face by shaving. And that red, blue, and brown stuff isn't hair. It's clothes!"

So the cowboy took Bill to the ranch where he worked, shaved him, and dressed him. And that's how Bill became a human again.

SLEEPY HOLLOW

Long ago there was a small town in a valley, called Sleepy Hollow. It was not like a big city, where lights shine late at night and people are always rushing to go somewhere or come back from where they have been. No, Sleepy Hollow was named correctly. Everything was peaceful and quiet. A perfect place for someone to go through life who didn't like noise, or who didn't like to rush.

There were strange stories told about Sleepy Hollow. One story, or rumor, was that a man on horseback would ride through the valley at night, even coming close to the town. This doesn't seem strange, until you hear the rest of the story. The rider had no head! He was called the Headless Horseman of Sleepy Hollow. No one knew what had happened to him, but some people say that he was a soldier whose head was blown off by a cannon. They say he leaves his grave at the church when night comes, and rides through the valley looking for his head. When dawn comes, he rides back to his grave.

Into this sleepy, tired town, a new school teacher came. His name was Ichabod Crane. Just looking at Ichabod Crane would make people laugh. He stood way over six feet tall, but only weighed about 120 pounds. His head was small, and flat at the top, with huge ears, and large,green eyes. His long, skinny arms hung down past his knees. His feet were so large, they looked like shovels.

Ichabod Crane was a very strict, but fair teacher. He believed his students should work hard, and if they got into trouble or played around in class, they should be punished with a long stick that Ichabod Crane had on his desk.

Like most teachers, Ichabod Crane was not paid very much. So he would live at different homes of farmers whose children he taught. This was the custom in those days, and Ichabod enjoyed this. To thank the farmers for giving him food and a place to sleep, he would do some work for them, and also teach the children of the town church hymns.

Late at night, while travelling to a farmer's house, he would often be very nervous. The wind blowing through the dark trees above would scare him, for he thought that it might be the Headless Horseman, charging down the country road, looking for his head. But early in the morning, walking to school, he was not afraid. He knew the Headless Horseman was safe in his grave at the church.

One night, Ichabod Crane stayed at the Van Tassel farm. Mr. Van Tassel had a very pretty daughter, Kathy. She was the most beautiful girl in the valley, and it was no wonder that Ichabod Crane fell in love with her at first glance. He began thinking how wonderful life would be if Kathy was his wife. The beautiful children, seeing her pretty face everyday, and her delicious, home cooked meals. His mouth would begin watering.

How could he win her? That was his big problem. Since she was so beautiful, other men were attracted to her, especially Brom Bones.

Brom Bones was a giant of a man, stronger than a bull, and he had a horrible temper. But, suprisingly, Kathy seemed to like Ichabod Crane better than Brom Bones. This, obviously, made Brom Bones hate Ichabod Crane.

Ichabod Crane was careful to stay away from Brom Bones, because Bones wanted to fight him. Ichabod had heard Bones say that he would "double the school teacher up and lay him on a shelf in his own schoolhouse."

One day, towards the end of school, a messenger arrived, and told Ichabod Crane that Mr. Van Tassel was having a party that night, and could Ichabod attend. He was delighted, as this would give him a chance to visit Kathy. As soon as school was over, he rode his horse, Gunpowder, to the Van Tassel ranch, arriving just before dark.

The house was full of happy, laughing people. Even Brom Bones was there, which upset Ichabod Crane a little. But still, he had a good time. Ichabod Crane listened to the old men tell the strange story of the Headless Horseman, and his endless search for his head. Even this story didn't worry him, for Kathy sat by his side.

Soon the party was over, and everyone left, except Ichabod Crane, who stayed to talk to Kathy. But, poor Ichabod did not stay long. No one knows for sure what Kathy told him, but when Ichabod left the house his head hung down and tears were in his eyes.

He went to the stable, and while he saddled Gunpowder, he muttered, "Why did she lead me on? Why did Kathy make me think she loved me? Curse all women!"

Once he saddled Gunpowder, he swiftly rode away from the Van Tassel farm. His mind had been only on Kathy, until he heard the wind whistling through the dark trees. Then he remembered the stories, and began to look around him. He was frightened. What if he should meet the Headless Horseman? He kicked Gunpowder in the ribs, and they galloped faster.

As Ichabod Crane approached a bridge, he slowed Gunpowder down. He thought he saw a large, dark object on the other side. He began whistling to himself, thinking that it was probably only a tree.

Suddenly the object charged across the bridge. Ichabod Crane, his eyes larger than silver dollars, saw a huge, black horse. On top of the horse was a giant rider, who had no head! Instead of a head, the rider had a pumpkin on his shoulders.

Ichabod Crane screamed, and Gunpowder shrieked. They turned, charging as fast as they could, with the Headless Horseman right after them. Up hills, down hills, across streams, the chase went on. The

Headless Horseman, with the horrible pumpkin head, was getting closer. Ichabod Crane was shaking, screaming at Gunpowder to run faster. They came to a bridge just past the church graveyard where, according to the stories, the Headless Horseman would not cross. "If only I can make it across the bridge," Ichabod Crane thought.

The Headless Horseman was now almost on top of Ichabod Crane and Gunpowder, but he barely made it across the bridge. He turned to look to see if the Headless Horseman would stop. He did!

Then the fearsome Horseman reached up, grabbed the pumpkin head in his huge hands, and threw it across the bridge. The head smashed into Ichabod Crane's head, and Ichabod Crane fell off his horse, knocked out cold.

The next day, the townspeople found Gunpowder, but could not find Ichabod Crane. He never was found. Brom Bones married Kathy, and it was said that Ichabod Crane was living and teaching in a town miles and miles away from Sleepy Hollow. The people often talked about and wondered what had happened to Ichabod Crane, and why he left Sleepy Hollow. Whenever they did, Brom Bones would shake with laughter, as if he knew something that no one else did.

RIP VAN WINKLE

Many years ago, at the foot of the Catskill Mountains, there was a quaint little village. In this village was the home of a kind, simple, henpecked man named Rip Van Winkle. Everyone in the village loved him and was always delighted to see him, except for his wife, Dame Van Winkle. She was loud, rough, and bossy and was always trying to get Rip to do some work. Now, maybe she was right, because Rip did no work. Instead, he hunted, played with the children, or talked to his many neighbors. He was happy though.

One day, Rip took his dog, Wolf, and his rifle and went into the mountains to hunt. He shot at a few squirrels, but had no luck. He wandered further and further into the dark, quiet Catskill Mountains and was about to go back down when he heard a little voice call his name. He looked around, saw no one, and went on. Rip thought he had just imagined hearing the voice. But, again it called, "Rip! Rip Van Winkle!" This time, the hair on the back of Wolf's neck stood on end, and he barked. Looking off into the deep woods, Rip saw a strange little man carrying a keg of wine.

The little man made signs to Rip to come and help him carry the keg. Rip, being the kind man that he was, did help and was led to the little man's camp. There, Rip saw many more dwarfs just like the first one. They were playing ninepins, a game like bowling. When they saw Rip, they stopped to stare, for this tall creature was as strange to them as they were to him.

The dwarfs saw that Rip was friendly so they invited him to take a drink of wine. He did, and it was so good that he went back for more again and again. Then he fell asleep.

When Rip awoke, he was back in the spot where he first saw the little man. But there was no one to be seen, not even Wolf. Rip called for him several times, but he wouldn't come. There was even something strange about his rifle. It had rusted and fallen apart. Had someone played a joke on him? Had he fallen asleep and dreamed about the dwarfs? Had he slept all night? All night? Oh, no! What about Dame Van Winkle? She'd kill him for staying off so long.

Rip thought he'd better get home, so he jumped up. As he did so, he found that his joints were stiff. Had the dampness of the night made him sore?

Rip walked down to the village, but it seemed strange to him. The children ran out to meet him, but they were not the ones he knew. Nor did they dress like him. "Strange," thought he.

He wandered through the village and found that his house was empty, except for the roof, which had fallen in. A half-starved dog that looked like Wolf was slinking about, but he wouldn't come when Rip called him.

Poor Rip wandered all over the village asking questions and trying to find someone he knew. There was no one. Everyone was giving him strange looks and laughing. He was nearly at his wit's end when he heard the voice of a young woman. Her voice rang a bell. He asked the woman question after question and learned that she was the baby daughter he had left when he went hunting and that she was the only remaining member of his family.

Rip told his story to the young woman and said that she was his daughter. She didn't believe him, of course. But upon hearing who he called himself, an old woman took a close look at Rip, and, sure enough, she recognized him.

Many moments were spent rejoicing the return of poor Rip Van Winkle, whom everyone thought had been kidnapped by Indians. Rip was overjoyed to have found someone he knew. He lived happily with his daughter for many years to come. He spent his last years hunting, playing with the children, talking to the neighbors, and telling his strange story to all who would listen.